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DEVELOPMENTS IN RUMANIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COST IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Bucharest, Industria
 Textila, Aug - Sep 52

There are about 55 systems of looms in the Rumanian textile industry. There are about 11 types of circular machines, and thousands of machines of many types and systems in the hosiery divisions. In 1951, the cotton-mill industry exceeded the quota of price reduction 49 percent and the hosiery industry 33 percent.

Enterprises such as Fabrica de Postav, Uzinele 30 Decembrie, Fabrica de Confectioni Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dei, Industria Lanei, Partizanul Rosu, Bela Brainer Knitting Mills, Republica Darsta, Uzinele Romane de Pasla, Viscofil Rayon Mill, Tesatoriile Reunite, Filatura Romanesca de Bumbac, and others have reached or exceeded the plan for production-cost reduction in 1951.

In the price structure of the textile industry, raw materials represent 60-80 percent of all costs, the same as in the knitting industry. Out of total savings achieved in 1951 in the textile industry, reduction in raw-material consumption accounted for 27 percent. Through the introduction of methodic work, large enterprises cut down considerably on raw-material consumption. Viscofil (Viscofil Rayon Mill) cut 6.1 percent of its cellulose consumption in 1951, compared to the 1950 average, and, in the first quarter of 1952, consumption was further reduced 3.5 percent, as compared to 1951 consumption. Likewise, the Lupeni Spinning Mill reduced its cellulose consumption 7.2 percent in 1951 as against 1950, with a further reduction of 1.8 percent in the first quarter of 1952, as against average consumption in 1951. The 7 Noembrie Hosiery Mill reduced specific cotton consumption 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1952. The Fiacara Clothing Factory required 5 centimeters of cloth less per suit; auxiliary materials in the manufacture of a suit were reduced 8 percent. The Drape-lul Rosu Knitting Mill reduced specific consumption of materials 1.3 percent by applying the cutting method on circular Jacquard machines.

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Some industries, however, still operate with high raw-material consumption, exceeding prescribed averages. The Industria Lanei Mill fulfilled its reduction plan in 1951, but incurred increased raw-material expenditures in the first quarter of 1952, because of deficiencies of organization. At the 30 Decembrie Textile Plant, the planned consumption of fiber was exceeded 0.3 percent per kilogram of gross production.

In the garment industry, the method of Stakhanovite Lydia Korabelnikova was applied. This involved working one day per month from materials saved. At the Flacara Clothing Factory, 9,000 lei were saved for the month by this method.

A further means of stimulating conservation is the award system. In the spinning department of the IIB Cotton Mill, a saving of material worth 35,000 lei was achieved in one month, and in the weaving department consumption was reduced 15 percent on needles, 2.4 percent on transmission belts, and 3 percent on bobbins. Through the introduction of rolling belts at the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej garment factory, the labor time in making a suit was reduced 51 percent and the handling cost was cut 43 percent. Through rationalized labor conditions and savings on materials, total savings in the industry amounted to 40 percent in 1951 as against 1950. Thus, the Partizanul Rosu Wool Mills reduced production cost 1.57 percent in 1951, as against the average cost price in 1950.

At the Tesatoriile Reunite Mill, reduction in general operating expense resulted in a 1.77 percent price cut. The 30 Decembrie Factory followed suit with 1.37 percent, and the Flacara Factory with even as much as 4.26 percent. Through planned organization, the Fabrica de Confectiuni Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Uzinele Textile, 30 Decembrie, Industria Lanei, 7 Noembrie, and others fulfilled their 1951 plan by 20 November 1951. -- Gheorghe Maior

INCREASE IN TEXTILE PRODUCTION -- Bucharest, Industria Textila, Oct 52

Textile operators in Rumania, by applying the Soviet Marsrut method, serviced 100 automatic looms per day per operator in 1952, as against 6 looms per day per operator in 1948. By the Tchutkih method, 98 percent of production is first quality. The new method cuts waste and auxiliary materials 20-25 percent monthly.

At the 8 Martie Mill at Piatra Neamt, an operator in 1937 could attend to only one circular hose machine per day for fine women's stockings. Up to 1951, an operator worked an average of two machines. In 1952, an operator supervised five machines, surpassing production standards 102 percent.

Moreover, some operators in 1952 worked 6 machines, exceeding 300 percent of production.

At the 7 Noembrie Mill in Sibiu, an operator produces 15-16 dozen pairs of good quality stockings (150 percent of the quota) per day, on Ideal circular frame machines, fineness 18., diameter 3, with 260 revolutions per minute.

RUMANIAN WOOL -- Bucharest, Industria Textila, Nov 52

The Rumanian textile industry classifies domestic wool into four categories: fine wool of the Merino and Spanca type; semifine wool of the white Tzigala and Karnabat Tzigala types; semiheavy wool of the Stogos type; and heavy wool of several varieties: white Tzurcana, black Tzurcana, white and black blend, and field Ratzca.

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The strength of various wool fiber in the above four categories is as follows:

Fine wool	Merino weight of fiber	15-22 Micrones
	Spanca I " " "	23-27 "
Semifine wool	Spanca II " " "	27-33 "
	Tzigala I " " "	33-36 "
Semiheavy wool	Tzigala II " " "	36-40 "
	Stogos I " " "	40-51 "
Heavy wool	Stogos II " " "	51-55 "
	Tzurcana " " "	55-60 "
	Ratzca " " "	61 micrones up

[The above article was signed by J. Haim.]

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